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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST:
FAIR.
Barometer 30.10:

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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February 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 65 61

February 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 70 60

7575 日十初月一

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1917.

四拜禮 號一月二英海香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

PLOT TO MURDER MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO POISON PREMIER.

SENSATIONAL CHARGE AGAINST SUFFRAGETTES.

London, January 31.

The *Daily Mail* announces that three suffragettes and a conscientious objector have been arrested at Derby and Southampton, on a sensational political conspiracy charge.

The *Daily Sketch* gives the names of those arrested, and says they were formally charged at Derby with conspiracy to murder Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister.

It adds that it is understood that the prisoners are accused of conspiring to poison Mr. Lloyd George.

Names of the Accused.

London, January 31.

Alice Wheeldon, Harriet Ann Wheeldon, Winnie Mason, and Alfred George Mason, were charged at Derby with conspiring to murder Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio.

Only evidence of arrest was given, and the accused were remanded.

No details have been published.

A Woman's Allegation.

London, January 31.

Alice Wheeldon is the mother of Harriet Wheeldon and of Winnie Mason, who is the wife of Alfred Mason.

The latter is a chemist, and Harriet and Winnie Wheeldon are school teachers.

Alice Wheeldon, in Court, declared that it was a trumped-up charge, "because my lad is a conscientious objector."

The Wheeldons are well-known Derby suffragists.

It is stated that others may be involved, but there are still no details of the charge.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

"The Kaiser's Birthday Show."

London, January 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters sends particulars of "The Kaiser's Birthday Show" which was celebrated on January 27. It was the most successful of recent similar operations. In all, 358 were taken prisoner and 500 casualties were inflicted. The commanding strong position occupied is bringing us appreciably nearer the reduction of Le Transloy.

Futile Attack on Belgians.

London, January 31.

A Belgian official night message of January 29 says:—The Germans, after a violent artillery preparation, attacked the Belgians to the south of Hetas. The Anglo-Belgian fire prevented the enemy from reaching the trenches, the attack failing completely, the enemy leaving dead on the field.

German Trenches Penetrated.

London, January 31.

A French communiqué says:—We effectively bombed enemy works in the region of Aix-a-Baucourt, in Woëvre. A detachment penetrated the first and second lines of the German trenches south of Leintrey, in Lorraine, and put out of action the defenders and brought back prisoners.

We carried out a successful coup de main against an enemy post in the region of Moncel, where, and also in the Vosges, there were numerous patrol encounters with the enemy.

LADS CALLED UP.

London, January 30.

Eighteen-year-old lads have been called up.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

London, January 30.

The Mesopotamia Commission has examined the Marquis of Crewe.

U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL VETOED.

London, January 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that President Wilson has vetoed the Immigration Bill, owing to the literary test.

THE FRENCH WHEAT CROP.

London, January 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that it is officially estimated that 10,000,000 acres of wheat have been sown, as compared with 12,800,000 last year.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

More Frightfulness Threatened.

London, January 30.

Telegrams from America state that there are renewed threats of German frightfulness in retaliation for the alleged new British minefield in the North Sea, while the increased armament of merchantmen is causing apprehension. The authorities forecast that the State Department will take the position that merchantmen are entitled to heavier armament than before, and can mount guns fore and aft without losing their customary rights.

A Dutch Newspaper's Opinion.

London, January 31.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, referring to the German newspaper report that Britain is beginning a stricter blockade of the German North Sea coast, the *Telegraph* says:—"If this should lessen the submarine danger, the advantage to Dutch shipping would outweigh the extra burden imposed."

Big Naval Battle Expected.

London, January 31.

The *New York World's* correspondent in Berlin says that a great naval battle is anticipated shortly.

Our New Minefield.

London, January 31.

Though nothing is announced in London, the State Department at Washington publishes details of the new British minefield, as communicated to neutrals. Its greatest extent to the south-west and north-east is about twenty-three miles in length, and to the north and south, 170 miles. It blocks the approach to the North Sea coast of Germany, except through neutral territorial waters. It extends south-west from a point four miles west of the west coast of Jutland, south-west of Kingoebing, across the North Sea, North Horn's Reef and thence to the south, including the Dogger Bank, to a point off the coast of Yorkshire, south of Flamborough, then south-east to the neighbourhood of the Dutch Frisian Islands, approaching within seven miles of Terschelling.

Norwegian Restrictions against Submarines.

London, January 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says that the King has signed a decree prohibiting belligerent war submarines from entering Norwegian waters, except owing to storms and damage, or in order to save life, when they must not be submerged, must show their nationality, and also signal the reason for their presence. They must leave as soon as the reasons for the entry are no longer valid. Non-belligerent war submarines are also prohibited, except during daylight, unarmoured and showing nationality. Submarines contravening, will be liable to attack by Norwegian warships.

The Blockade Nearly Complete.

London, January 31.

Lord Robert Cecil, in a speech at Nottingham, said that the blockade of Germany was very nearly complete. He believed that it had absolutely destroyed our enemies' overseas exports, and had practically destroyed their overseas imports. It was most difficult to be certain of what was happening to the Central Powers, but for many weeks there had been a stream of evidence from many sources, all pointing in one direction—namely, food riots, food queues, a shortage of copper and an absence of rubber. It seemed especially beyond question that the Germans had little wool and less cotton, and were making clothes and boots from paper.

He concluded by expressing a warning that the blockade alone would not bring victory, which must be attained on the field.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Fighting in Deep Snow.

London, January 31.

A Russian wireless official message says:—After a bombardment by chemical shells, the enemy strongly attacked along the Kalnoem-Ohlok highroad, also north-east of Kalnoem, pressing us back two-thirds of a mile, and occupied a small sector of our trenches.

East of Kalnoem, we advanced in the snow waist-high and captured, at the bayonet point, heights east of Jacobeni, where we took prisoners and booty.

A German Admission.

London, January 31.

A German wireless official message says:—We stormed the forest position on the east bank of the Aa River and repulsed strong counter-attacks, taking over 900 prisoners.

After strong attacks to the south of Vale of the Putna, two of which failed, the Russians penetrated a point d'appui.

The Ottomans drove back strong reconnoiterers in the neighbourhood of the Danube.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

London, January 31.

The following sinkings of steamers are reported:—Jevington (British), Thoresdal, Donstad, and Fulton (Norwegian), and Egret (Russian).

SERBIA'S TERRIBLE PLIGHT.

London, January 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Corfu says that the economic situation in Serbia is appalling. The enemy has requisitioned everything, and the Serbians are absolutely destitute.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE EARL OF CROMER.

"He Never Wearies in Well-Doing."

London, January 31.

The newspapers contain long memoirs on the death of the Earl of Cromer and pay high tributes to his work in Egypt and India.

The *Times* describes him as not only one of the ablest and most successful masters of constructive statesmanship, who built up an Empire, but one of the greatest Englishmen, in the high sense that public and private duty, transparent honesty, straightforwardness, steadfast courage, indomitable perseverance, absolute sanity and judgment were his most conspicuous characteristics. The *Times* believes that the judgment of history on Lord Cromer's work in Egypt will place him even higher than he stands to-day. It says the world has seldom, if ever, witnessed a greater transformation than that wrought in Egypt in less than a quarter of a century, and emphasises that this was in spite of the fact that Lord Cromer never had a free hand. It was only by slow degrees, after events had constantly justified his wisdom, that he acquired commanding authority, which he retained to the end of his public career. His epitaph might well be "He never wearies in well-doing."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FATE OF THE LAURENTIC.

London, January 31.

The Admiralty announces that the auxiliary cruiser, *Laurentic*, was mined, not submerged.

A telegram from Belfast says that the *Laurentic* was mined on Friday morning on the north coast of Ireland.

She was manned by 475 naval ratings and carried no passengers.

About 260 men perished. The explosion was terrific, causing a huge hole in the side. Many stokers were killed outright.

The injured were placed in boats as the ship was sinking. She went down in a time variously estimated from five minutes to three quarters of an hour. The sea was dotted with men struggling for life.

Many were taken into the already crowded boats which were half-swamped by the sea, and men, half-clad, experienced the bitterest cold for some hours, before they were rescued by smacks.

Already 100 frozen bodies have been washed up.

Another account says:—

The *Laurentic* was mined 1½ hours after sailing last Thursday, and sank in three-quarters of an hour. The weather, though fine was very cold. The crew numbered 475 of whom about 125 were saved.

Many were killed in the explosion. It is understood that an attempt was made to beach the vessel. Boats were got ready and rockets fired as the wireless had been destroyed by the explosion. These were seen at the lighthouse, and soon mine sweepers were hurrying to the scene. The crew was met orderly throughout.

A minute before founding the vessel was in 23 fathoms. Life-boats were manned, and all the survivors of the explosion provided with flares, but the mine-sweepers had 20 miles to cover, and many of the flares were burned out before they arrived.

The search was very difficult. Men were for seven hours perishing of cold in one boat before they were rescued.

The first intimation of the disaster was received by telephone by a certain Mayor, from the captain, informing him that 80 survivors were in camp and appealing for warm clothing.

The Mayor summoned the Corporation, requisitioned motor cars, and collected clothing and other necessities, and hastened to the camp.

Describing his experiences afterwards, the Mayor said that he was amazed at the unconquerable spirit of the Navy, which was illustrated by a lad of seventeen going to the piano in the Recreation Room and playing "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile." His comrades joined in the chorus, in no way depressed by the terrible ordeal.

The arrival of the laden motor cars cheered up the men, who paraded, and they and the Councilors sang the National Anthem.

The soldiers in the camp refused cigarettes, saying: "This is Jack's day." Subsequently, other survivors arrived, having landed at remote points.

Numerous bodies have been recovered.

A FALSE ALARM.

Madrid, January 31.

It is officially announced that the two bars of lead found on the railway at Granada are connected with a robbery, and that there is no question as to an attempt on King Alfonso's life.

GREECE MAKES AMENDS.

Athens, January 31.

Some of the regiments in the Athens garrison were present in full strength, while the remainder represented detachments. At the saluting of the Allied flags the infantry carried fixed bayonets and the mounted troops drawn swords. The Greek regimental colours were placed in the centre. Directly the Allied Ministers, naval officers and detachments had taken up their places, the General commanding the parade saluted and the soldiers presented arms. The Greek flags were lowered and bugles sounded the general salute. Massed military bands played successively the four Allied national anthems. Simultaneously a Greek battery fired a twenty-one gun salute, which an Allied warship lying in the roads returned. The troops then marched by in column formation saluting the Allied flags. The Allied Ministers then again went aboard the warship.

(Continued on page 8).

BRITISH FRONT EXTENDED.

Sector Taken Over from the French.

The British Army has taken over a sector from the French on the Somme.

This important movement is revealed by M. Andre Tadeq, the correspondent of the *Paris Journal* with the British Army, who states that the change was completed on Christmas night. No details are given regarding the length of the new British front.

According to the *Paris* correspondent of the *Exchange Telegraph* Company, M. Tadeq referred to the severe Christmas spent by the Tommies.

It reflects, he says, the implacable resolution of all those soldiers of the British Empire. A grave anxiety pervaded the armies as to the end of the Somme relief.

Do you know what this simple word "relief" represents? asks M. Tadeq. Hundreds and hundreds of convoys carrying along supplies of food and munitions and material for shelter and sustenance, and, above all, thousands and thousands of men who in the greatest secrecy, within a few yards of the enemy, replace or link up with each other.

Whilst the guards in the trenches showed redoubled vigilance, an exchange of powers and duties between the two Allied Armies immediately to the rear was effected with the utmost order and success.

The correspondent adds:

"You will soon see the names of our celebrated woods and villages reappear with added glory but in the British instead of the French communications. The finishing touches of this change were effected on the anxious Christmas night filled with stifled sounds and shadows on the British front."

In March last the front between Loos and Carlu, on the Somme, was taken over by the British Army from the French, and the French Tenth Army was released for service elsewhere. The battle of Verdun was then raging, and in reply to a message from Sir Douglas Haig, expressing the British Army's admiration for the heroic defenders, General Joffre said: "The French army remembers that its recent call on the comradeship of the British Army met with an immediate and complete response."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 3.

Union Waterboat Co.—Shareholders meeting; 11.30 a.m.

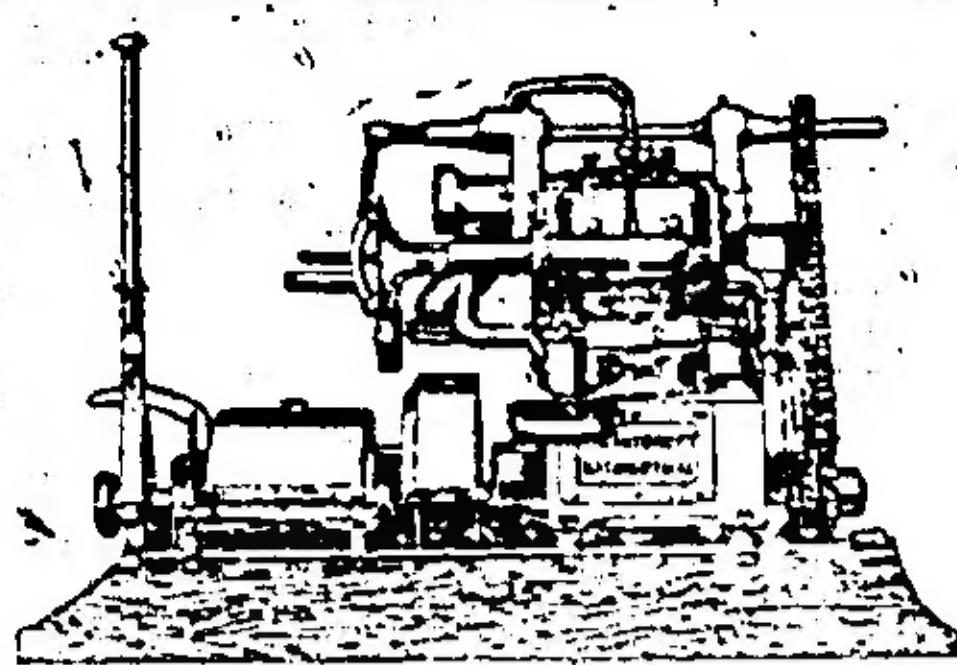
Monday, February 5.

Piano Recital at Government House; 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 10.

Kowloon Land and Building Co.—Shareholders meeting; 11 a.m.
Hampshire Estate and Finance Co.—Shareholders meeting; noon.

NOTICES.



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all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
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a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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versed in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
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He has a good method of training Europeans
to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed
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He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
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NOTICE.

FRENCH LESSONS.

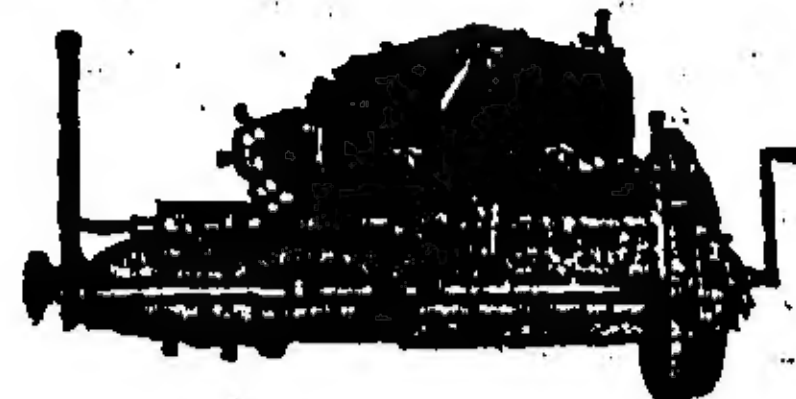
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SCRIPPS.

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preparations, and are equally efficient.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Newspaper Owner's Death.
Dr. Robert Gourlay, chairman
of the Glasgow Herald, a director
of the Burman Oil Company, and
formerly a banker, died at Glas-
gow on December 27 aged 76.

Mexican Joint Commission.
Washington, January 16.-A
message just received here from
New York states that the Mexican
joint commission, which met to
consider an amicable adjudication
of the differences between the
United States and the de facto
government of Mexico, has been
dissolved.

Well-Known Violinist Killed.
Mt. Benoni Brewer, Gold
Medallist of the Royal Academy
of Music and a well-known violin-
ist, met with a fatal accident in
the grounds of Witley Court
(Worcester) on December 28. He
was motoring to Lady Dudley's
children's party when the car
skidded, ran into a tree, and
crushed down a bank.

Huns Execute a Belgian Woman.
Amsterdam, Dec. 27.-As the
result of the trial of Belgians at
Hasselt for alleged spying, twelve
persons have been executed, one
of them a woman. The name of
this victim of German brutality
is not known, the woman having
throughout the proceedings
obstinately refused to disclose it.
Her name was indicated on the
list of accused as "Laure." Several
other prisoners were
sentenced to imprisonment for
life, among them being at least
three women, while over 80 were
sentenced to lighter terms of im-
prisonment.

Charlie Chaplin Injured.
Charlie Chaplin put too much
realism into a cinematograph
scene at his Hollywood studio this
afternoon, says a Los Angeles
despatch of Dec. 14, and as a
result he is in a hospital with
lacerations on his nose and a deep
cut in his forehead. Chaplin was
enacting the part of a policeman
struggling with a bully and had
a scheme to frighten the bully.
He was to break a lamp post off-
after the base had been loosened
for the particular act. But some-
thing went wrong. He seized
the metal crossbar and down
came the lamp post, with Charlie
Chaplin underneath.

French Nurse Murdered by
Germans.
Confirmation has been received
in Paris of the murder of a French-
woman, Mme. Moreau, by the
Germans in Brussels. The crime
was perpetrated in similar cir-
cumstances to that of Edith Cavell
and at about the same epoch, her
execution having taken place on
February 29 last. This victim
of German barbarity was the
wife of a Brussels journalist, and
according to a letter received from
Holland by her relatives, who live
near Paris, her ardent patriotism
- she was a nurse, like Edith
Cavell, in a military hospital -
had earned for her the cruel spite
of the invaders. Charges were
trumped up against her to give
von Bissing the long-sought
pretext to bring her to judgment
and execution. Mme. Moreau
met her end heroically. She
leaves a daughter, who is still in
Brussels.

"A Drastic Decision."
The Government of India is
issuing a notification prohibiting
the import of motor cars, motor
cycles and parts thereof. The pro-
hibition does not extend to tyres
and it may be explained that while
the import of all parts of cars is
prohibited collectors of customs
have been authorized to grant
licenses in cases where they are
satisfied that such parts, etc., are
required merely for repairing pur-
poses and not for assembling into
new cars. They will also grant li-
censes for import in the case of the
cars, cycles and parts thereof
actually paid for before the date
of the notification or shipped
before the 1st January 1917. The
Statesman writes: The decision
is a drastic one. The trade in
question was valued in 1915-16 at
over a crore of rupees and to judge
from the returns for the past
eight months would during the
current fiscal year have reached
the record figure of £1,000,000.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

Boxing in America.

New York, Dec. 27.—Darcy has refused 75,000 dollars for three fights. Carpenter's contract with Promoter Rickard has been signed, and is now on route for the United States. The question of the French champion's furlough is now the only bar.

For Armed Merchant Vessels.

Washington, January 24.—It has been officially announced that the government has decided, in view of the German submarine campaign and the depredations of the German raider, to permit merchant vessels armed solely for defensive purposes, to pass through the Panama canal.

A Remarkable Military Muddle.

The Glasgow Weekly News says that a woman residing in the Shaw-hill district of Pollok has received official intimation a few days before that her son had been killed in action. On the same day a letter was delivered at the house calling up the lad for military service, and shortly afterwards two policemen arrived with instructions from the military authorities to apprehend him for failing to join the colours.

French Airman Ranks as an "Ace."

M. Paul Albert Pierre Tardieu, the only airman in the French Army with an artificial leg, has just been mentioned in an Order of the Day for having brought down his seventh German aeroplane. When a French airman has brought down five German aeroplanes he ranks as an "ace," and is entitled to have his name mentioned in the official communiques for further exploits. Only twenty airmen have so far gained this honour.

French Scheme for Tuberculous War Victims.

The French Red Cross Society is organising in the interest of tuberculous French victims of the war a scheme for the provision of dispensaries and hospitals, the establishment of farm colonies and the erection of sanatoria in hilly regions. The idea is that the farm colonies will consist roughly of 250 acres, divided into allotments on the scale of an acre per man. Settlers will carry on intensive culture, and it is hoped their work will be self-supporting. The dispensaries, hospitals, and sanatoria are to be equipped to provide the best of treatment to French soldiers afflicted with tuberculosis.

A New Record in War Profits.

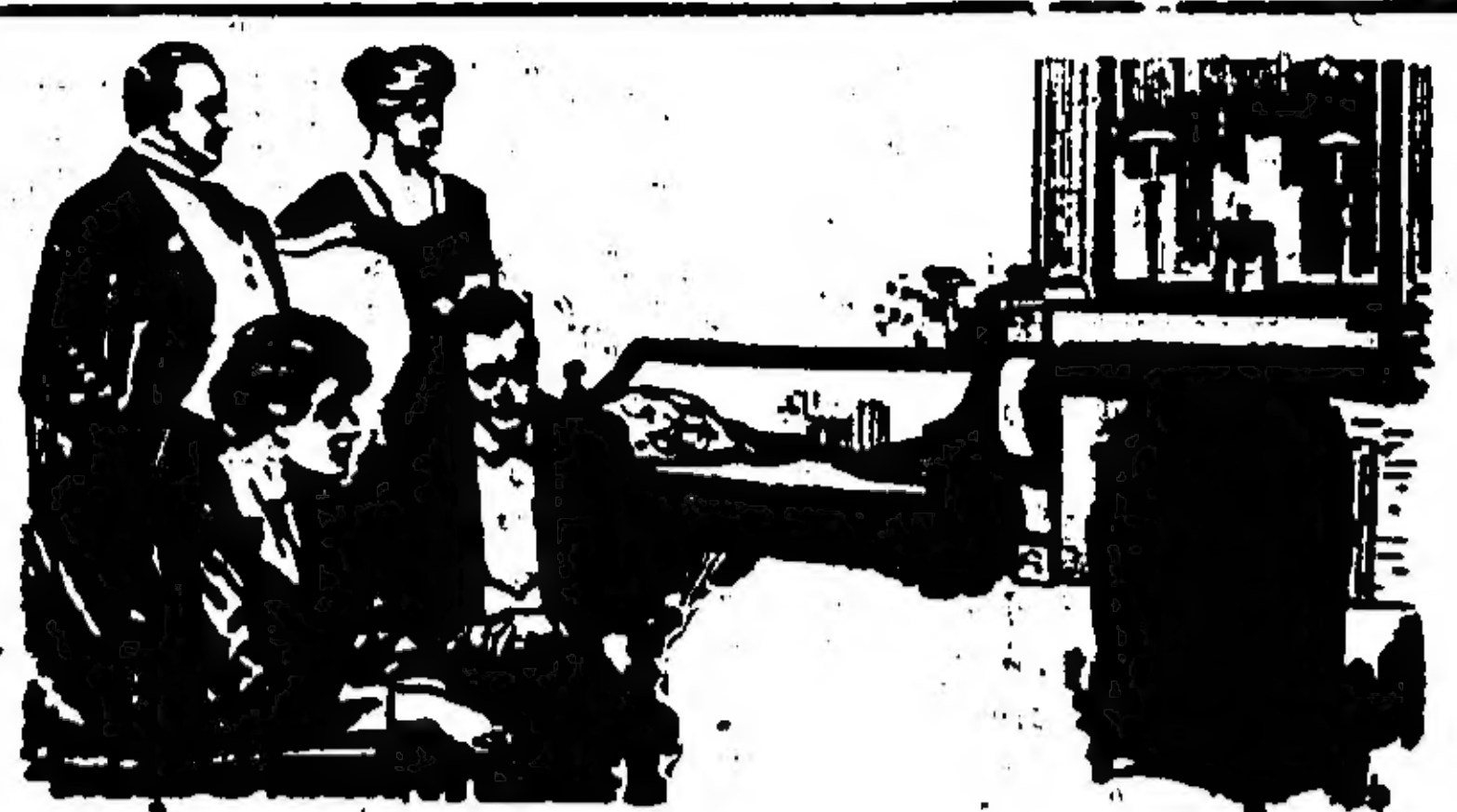
Washington, January 24.—Setting what is believed to be a new record in war profits, the Bethlehem Steel Company has just declared an annual dividend of 10 per cent. on its entire common stock issue. It is also proposed to increase the common stock issue by 45,000,000 non-voting shares, which, it is announced, may be subscribed pro-rata at par by present holders of common stock. The total earnings of the company for 1916 were \$61,117,329. G. while unfilled orders on December 31, totalled \$193,000,000. Mr. Charles Schwab announced at the directors meeting that he had promised the British government that he would remain in control until the close of the present war.

Chinese in Mexico.

Washington, January 25.—It is expected here that President Carranza of the de facto government of Mexico will be asked to guard all foreigners remaining in the territory evacuated by the troops of General Pershing's punitive expedition. It is also announced that Chinese who are fleeing from this area will be allowed to cross the border into the United States for asylum, despite the existing immigration laws. According to messages from Juarez, the American forces now in Mexico under Major General Pershing are packed, and ready for the word which will set them in motion northwards in their retirement to the border. General Pershing has concentrated the bulk of the forces at Colonia Dablan, where a great quantity of trucks and other transport material has been got together. —Nanette Bulletin.

NOTICES.

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N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS.

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Boot, from Chicago.
Chuanionchan Tionjuan St. from Manila.
Campbell Kremlin, from New York.
Chop Wong Feon Kee Milkshop Market St., from Kuala Lumpur.
Hosumyow Chyr tuching Kumjoohong from Singapore.
Howells, from Auckland.
Keerangchen Cabin No. 23 Top floor, from Singapore.
Kwanhengtye, from Bangkok.
Leenan Chan, from Singapore.
Minshouan c/o Fluchwansan, from Mandalay.
Nadler, from Manila.
Steamer Teles, from Singapore.
Younfatsing Winglok St., from Singapore.
J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 25, 1917.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

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Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists, Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographs and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.
Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
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Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
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Cable Address: "Assolair" London.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

From 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

SUNDAYS.

From 5 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.
From 6.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.
The 8.10 p.m. car will be discontinued.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CANNED AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.
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OFFICE: No. 34, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & 178.
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TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace. Apply:—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO LET.—Flats in "Ewo Mess," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—Four-roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to:—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,**
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TO BE LET.—Offices at 2, Connaught Road, C.
Offices in King's & York Buildings.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
Houses in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.
Houses on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie's Lane at rear. Apply:—Clark & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED.—If you wish to know who the Laughing Mask is Apply to P. O. Box 520

WANTED.—For Solicitor's Office. CLERK with KNOWLEDGE OF CONVEYANCING. Good salary to competent man. Apply in own handwriting X.Y.Z. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—Auxiliary Yawl "FEATHERS." Apply:—Stanley S. Moore, Johnson Stokes & Master.

FOR SALE.—YACHT M. B. LOLLO yawl-rigged, 7 1/2 h.p. Thornycroft M. engine. (Kerosine) 30' long, 8' beam complete with dinghy, code flags, anchors, etc. 7 knots. Apply Mess President 75th Punjabis. Kowloon.

NOTICES.

RHODINE.

RHODINE means acetyl acid of the purest quality. It is the equivalent of the German Aspirine and is as efficient if not more so than this last product for the same therapeutic purposes.

Each tablet contains 0.50 grammes of pure RHODINE. From 1 to 6 tablets a day may be taken, according to physician's prescription.

RHODINE is a special remedy for acute rheumatism. If taken in proper doses, it will often cure and always alleviate headache, neuralgia, stomacic pains etc, if those complaints find their origin in rheumatism.

It is very valuable in influenza, typhoid fever and in all kinds of infectious diseases attended by feverishness. These tablets may be taken at any time, in a small quantity of water in which they will dissolve almost immediately.

Alkaline water, Eau de Vichy or water containing bicarbonate of soda, for instance, should be avoided.

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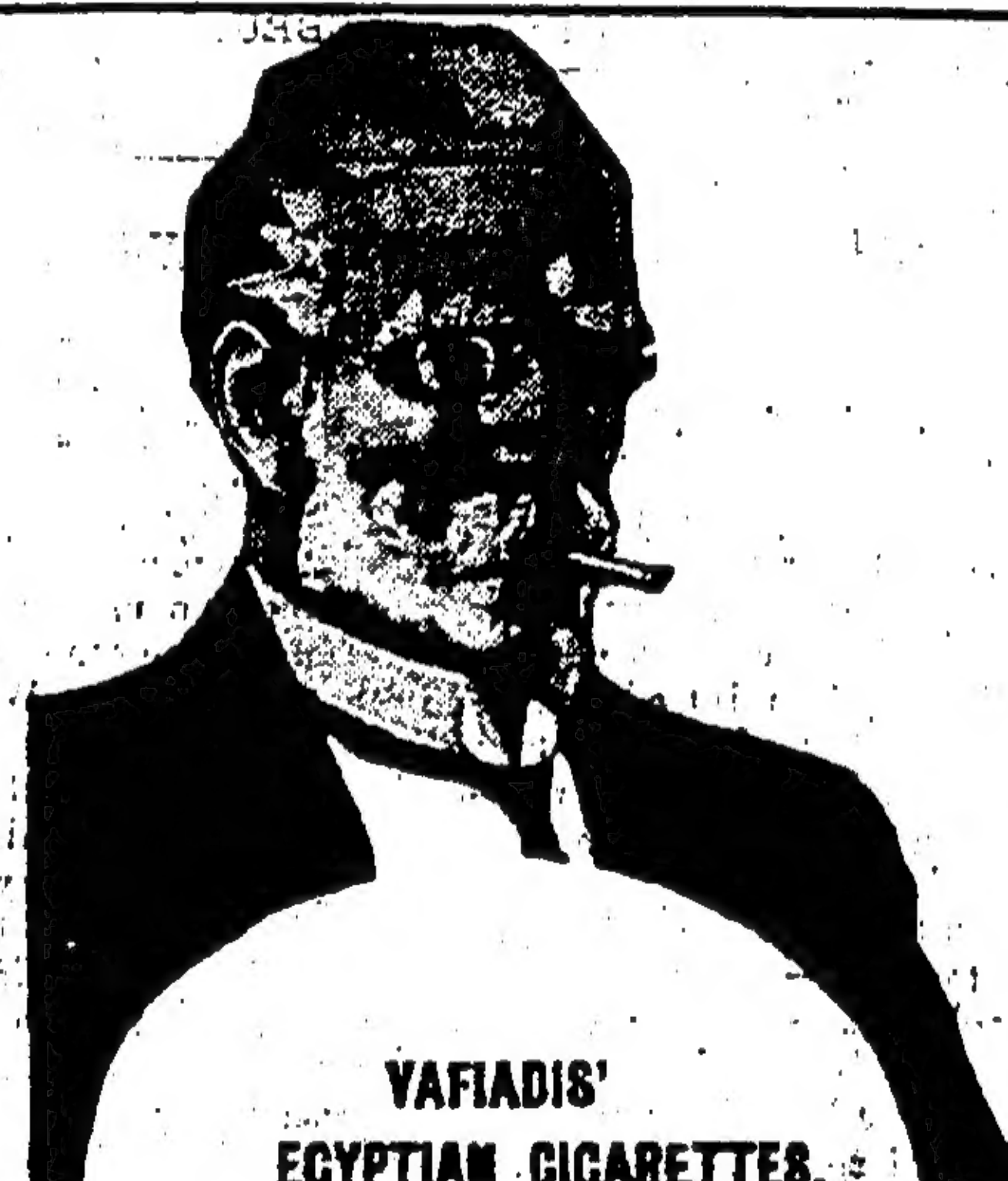


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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

• **M. C. C.** •

CORK TIPPED. Per 100, \$1.50
GOLD " " " " " \$1.50
PLAIN " " " " " \$1.25
M.C.C. SPECIAL
PLAIN TIPPED Per 20, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENT:—**CRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.**

The Craeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in stock, from all high class Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Master Gleanings, N. D. Toccoa, M. Malachrine, Distincto, Bismarck, Messager, France, Volcan, Specials, L'Espresso, Brothers, Westminster Specials, etc.

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ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HIGH GRADE WATCHES,
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1917.

"EAST IS EAST AND WEST IS WEST."

We welcome right heartily—as we believe the majority of our readers will do—the timely plain speaking of the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, at yesterday's meeting of the Benevolent Society, on the subject of marriage between Chinese men and white women. Mr. Holyoak certainly does not exaggerate in describing the matter as one of national importance, and, with him, we hope to see some reasonable legislation thereon introduced within the near future. What is the position at present? Let us take the instance of a Chinese fireman who ships from here on a Liverpool boat. Arrived in the Mersey he finds dozens of clansmen ready to receive him cordially, and to tell him how much more profitable he would find laundry work in England than wheeling coal on a cargo boat or doing coolie pigdigs in Canton. Or—and here we have to thank our dear friends the Seamen's Union—he discovers that, even though he might prefer to stick to his ship, some piece of trade union foolery or other stands in the way of his being signed on for a return journey to the East.

By one means or another, he settles down in Liverpool, and, not being in love with a celibate life, he looks round for a mate—only to find that Chinese women are very few and far between, but that there are white women of a poor or a degraded class who are perfectly willing to marry him. The fact that he has at least one wife on this side of the world already does not, of course, cause him any serious misgivings. The new marriage, it is only fair to say, is at times a happy one. The erstwhile fireman, now a laundryman or cook or shopman, is thrifty, industrious and sober: in other words he is devoid of the three very vices which the women of the poor in England have grown up to look upon with dread, as fatal to any possible hope of married happiness. He is often extremely kind-hearted and generally a good father, and, unless opium or gambling prove too much for him, or unless he is detected in some of the nefarious schemes in which he is wont to dabble, the marriage might be regarded as an advantageous one, for a certain type of woman.

But, assuming that everything turns out at its best, we have still to remember that a Chinese exile's great ambition is to return to his own country, rich and worshipful. Let us suppose that the man in this case does so. Arrived in Canton, he wants either to resume marital relations with the wife of his youth or else to take some other wife or concubine—regardless of the sentiments and prejudices of his European wife. Furthermore, in Liverpool the municipality has kept a watchful eye on him, to see that at least some of the laws of hygiene are observed; in Canton no one will worry if he converts his house into a pigsty or a sewer—and the European wife must accept the new conditions; must share a house with people who cannot speak her language, who are often hostile towards her and whose habits are entirely alien to her. Indoors or outdoors the life of a white woman under such circumstances is little short of a hell, and there is rarely any hope of escape. Her husband, back among old surroundings, soon loses the veneer of westernism which he has acquired in England, and often, from being an indulgent and easy-going individual, he resumes the tyrannical attitude characteristic of his country towards women, and the white wife is made to feel that she is something decidedly inferior to her native neighbours. And even now we have by no means stated the case fully. What of the offspring of such marriages? That point alone is sufficient to warrant the European Governments in placing their ban on unions of this sort, at any rate so long as the prejudices of society are what they are. This is not the time or the place for a discussion of the Earring problem, but any man or woman who knows the East will agree that the half-caste child enters into life under incalculable disadvantages, and that there is more than a little method in the so-called madness of the people in the Southern United States who prohibit inter-race marriage. It is time—it was time long ago—for the various Governments to interfere, at least as regards the marrying of a white woman within their territory to any non-European. This is a very serious matter, and, in the interests of decency, prevention should be instituted without delay.

A Case for Economy.

In these stormy days, when every national effort is supposed to be concentrated on problems of organisation and economy, it is rather surprising to find that the authorities still consider it necessary to maintain both the military and naval hospitals here in active operation. These hospitals were designed to meet the requirements respectively of a large naval and military establishment. It is common knowledge to everyone that these requirements do not at present exist and are not likely to exist during the continuance of the war. Had one or the other of them been closed up, and both the naval and military patients sent to the one that was left open, the entire staff and equipment of the one that was closed could have been sent to Mesopotamia a year ago and been of great service there. If this same lack of administrative ability is being exercised in other British Colonies, the system must add very materially to the Empire's Budget of unnecessary expense.

A Suggestion.

There seems to be a lot of heart-burning among the younger members of the community owing to their not being allowed to get to the front. The argument against their going—the maintenance of British trade—seems, at first sight, an insuperable obstacle. But might not the obstacle be very largely removed if a determined effort were made by the authorities to bring out invalided and disabled soldiers to replace the youngsters who wish to go home? Our French neighbours in Saigon are far ahead of us in this respect, as every outward French mail brings its complement of disabled combatants. It may be argued that if a firm wants a disabled soldier it can apply for such on its own account. We know of one instance, however, where a firm actually did this, but the expense and trouble involved in getting through the red tape regulations which have been framed to prevent men from leaving England disheartened any further efforts on its part. In a citizen army, such as we have fighting at present, there must be thousands of men disabled from further active service, who, owing to their previous business experience, are tolerably qualified to replace the young men working in the East, and it seems to be the duty either of the authorities or the British Chamber of Commerce to make arrangements to find billets for such men wherever possible.

Home Leave.

The taking of holidays seems to be about as much in vogue in the Far East now as it was in pre-war times. In hot, tropical climates it is undoubtedly necessary that periodical vacations in cooler climates should be taken. The wisdom of taking such vacations now, and of using them to visit England, seems, however, somewhat doubtful when one hears of the high cost of living at home. It is surely somewhat unpatriotic to add to the difficulties at home by sending unnecessary mouths to feed. In spite of this, there are many families in Hongkong, and doubtless in other parts of the East also, that contemplate going home this spring as usual. This all tends to throw a bigger burden on the activities of our Fleet which is policing Home waters. Every available steamer should be used at present for carrying foodstuffs or raw materials only, and people should only be allowed to travel home on absolutely urgent business or on national affairs. The time will doubtless come when the authorities will see to this, but the necessity of it does not yet appear to have occurred to them.

Stolen Shoes.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. D. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with stealing a pair of boots from a shop at Yaumatei. It was stated that defendant had been before the Court on a previous occasion, and he was now ordered to receive ten strokes of the birch, and be detained for seven days.

DAY BY DAY.

A DINNER LUBRICATES BUSINESS.—Lord Stowell.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.9/10d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 116th anniversary of the first Parliament of the United Kingdom.

Alleged Kidnapping.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a 10 years-old girl. The case was adjourned.

Fern Moss.
A Chinese who stole a large quantity of fern moss from Government ground at Pokfulam, was fined \$2, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning.

Jurors List.
There has been posted at the chief entrance to the Courts of Justice a list of all persons ascertained by the Registrar to be liable to serve as Jurors. The list will remain so posted for fourteen days, and notice of any proposed amendment must be given before February 15.

Musical Lecture Proceeds.
The proceeds of Mr. Denman Fuller's final lecture on "Musical Appreciation," at which there was again a large attendance, amounted to over \$93, a sum considerably in excess of previous amounts. The total proceeds, amounting to \$288.01, have been handed to the Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. Mr. Denman Fuller wishes to express his sincere thanks to the President and Committee of the Helena May Institute for allowing the lectures to be given there, to the Anderson Music Company for lending their Broadwood Grand Piano, and to the public for their kind support.

Revenue Officer Fined.
The case of the Chinese Revenue Officer who was charged with accepting a bribe of \$3 from some passengers on a ship lying alongside the Kowloon Dock, in which Mr. Griest defended, came up this morning. His Worship (Mr. J. R. Wood) said he found that defendant had accepted the bribe to induce him to make a scant search of a certain portion of luggage belonging to a boarding house runner. Mr. Griest had contended that it was an innocent gratuity which did not bring defendant within the penalties of the ordinance, but he (His Worship) contended that the money was given so that defendant would not make a proper examination. He would be fined \$50.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Inspection.
His Excellency the Governor will inspect all ranks on Saturday afternoon, February 10. Detailed Orders will be issued. No absence will be permitted except on the certificate of the Surgeon Superintendent.

Police School.
No Police School will sit during the week commencing Monday, February 5.

Company Parades.
The following parades will take place at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. Uniform, helmets with spikes, and rifles.

Tuesday, February 6.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, and Ambulance Platoon.

Wednesday, February 7.—No. 1 Company and Maxim Gunners.

Thursday, February 8.—No. 2 Company and Band.

No exemption is to be granted from these parades except by the undersigned.

Bend.

Practice—Friday, February 2, at 9 p.m.

HONGKONG WAR GIFTS.

Three Letters of Appreciation.

The following letters of thanks have been received by Lady May:—
Maprice Hostel, 51, Herbert Street N.,
32, Nov. 1916.

Dear Lady May.—We have just received another parcel of nice warm garments collected by Mrs. Capell for you and forwarded by Mr. Allan Keith. We are very grateful indeed. I am so very glad to take this opportunity of telling you that the settlement is not to be closed after all.

It has been decided that the work is useful to the neighbourhood and too much needed to give it up. I hope you will take this as cancelling my former statement, when I wrote in thanks for Mr. Tong Lai Tsun's gift from you. I really think that this unexpected donation helped to decide the Council to take courage. With many thanks for all your kindness.

I am, Yours most gratefully,
BEATRICE VIVIAN.
94 Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W.

28th Dec. 1916.
I received notice of the arrival of 2 more cases of gifts from "Our Little Bit Society" for "Jack-anapes" 2 days before Xmas, but owing to the crush of work C. P. could not deliver the cases until to-day. I now write to thank you and all the Members of the Society most heartily for their gifts.

The pyjamas are the greatest of value to us, as all the Hospitals want them, especially those on the Eastern Front. The men are so eager to have these decent and comfortable suits when in hospital, instead of having to use the second day shirt, which is allowed in ordinary kit for night wear.

I think I told you when I last wrote that I have had trousers made to be worn with the bed jackets you sent before, and have thus turned them also into sleeping suits.

You sent a lot of white jackets bound with coloured cotton and Mrs. whose husband is manager of the large Electrical Munition Works in Rugby made me 18 pairs of trousers, so all your last jackets have started for various distant Hospitals in Egypt, Malta, and Mesopotamia. The last batch started for Basra this week. The socks and mufflers are very acceptable also. The mufflers which reached me during the summer (owing to delay in transit) have been distributed this winter, and the last few went in a parcel to a Sergeant Tyler, E. Lanc. Regt. who is out in the trenches. When I sent a parcel of socks for him and his men, with mufflers (from you) and mittens, I told him they had come from Hongkong and he wrote and said how pleased they were to think the things came from so far.

I have not yet thanked you for all the bandages and swabs but do so very sincerely. I sent the last parcel of swabs with bandages to No. 2 General Hospital, Chelsea, and the matron sent grateful thanks. I am so glad to know that Mrs. de Fontblaque is working there now, and will write and ask if I may see her some day when I go. I have several friends in No. 4 Eye Ward whom I visit and try to keep in touch with when they come to St. Dunstons afterwards.

I hope to send a lot of bandages to a Military Hospital at New Barnet which has just been opened. I was asked by the Matron in Chief, Miss Becker, to send Red Flannel Bed Jackets there and any J.W.S. comforts I could: the patients are wounded, so bandages are much wanted: others will go to York, Purfleet, St. Albans &c. as soon as I can pack them safely. The cost of packing materials is becoming rather a difficulty now. We used of course to be able to get empty wooden cases for sugar for a few pence, now that is impossible. However, I have hopes of securing some empty orange crates. I send packets of bandages in the bales abroad whenever possible. I sell your fine cases for the benefit of J.W.S. funds.

The Dec. report of J.W.S. must soon be written—we shall have a good tale of work to recount and the "Little Bits" contributed from Hongkong have helped most splendidly.

Thinking you most heartily and with every good wish.

Yours sincerely,
HOBART K. EDEN.
94 Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead N.W.
28th December, 1916.
I have just posted a letter to containing \$3 pieces of Men's clothing.

CANTON BANK CASE.

Stay of Execution Granted.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), and the Poinsie Judge, (Mr. B. H. J. Gompertz), an application for a stay of execution in the case in which the Canton Bank had judgment entered against them for \$10,000, was made by Mr. Eldon Potter, on behalf of the Bank.

The judgment of the Full Court was given a few days ago, and by this the Bank is liable to pay to the widow of a former customer of the Bank \$10,000.

In making the application, Mr. Potter said that it was merely a formal one. They wanted a stay of 14 days, so that the Bank director's could meet and consider whether they would take the case to the Privy Council or not. After a short discussion of the matter, their Lordships granted the application.

Mr. Potter also asked for a stay to be fixed for the hearing of argument on the question of costs. Mr. Alkaster, for the widow, said they wanted taxed costs as between party and party.

Mr. Potter intimated that the argument would take some time. Eventually their Lordships fixed Saturday, February 10, for the hearing.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Election of Officers.

The election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer and Executive Committee for the third term took place at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, the 30th instant. Sixty-seven members of the new Committee were present, each of whom was entitled to one vote.

For the Chairmanship, the Hon. Mr. Liu Chu-pak received sixty-three votes, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yak two votes, and Mr. Chan Kai-ming and Mr. Li Yau-chuen one vote each. Mr. Liu Chu-pak was accordingly re-elected. Mr. Chan Kai-ming was elected Vice-Chairman in succession to Mr. Ho Fook, who did not seek re-election. Mr. Chan Kai-ming received thirty-seven votes as against nine given for Mr. Un Ying-shan, and seven each were cast for Mr. Ho Fook and Mr. Chan Keng-yue.

Mr. Li Po-kwai and Mr. Li Yau-chuen were elected Treasurers, while the following gentlemen were appointed on the Executive Committee:—Messrs. Chan Keng-yue, Ho Fook, Ng Hon-tai, S. N. Tak-far, Un Ying-shan, Fung Ping-shan, Ho Kom-tong, Lo Ching-shan, Chan Siu-ki, Chan Yau-tung, Ma Ying-pin, Ho Wing, Chan Puk-chuen, Yang Tze-ming and Tong Yat-chuen.

2 cases of clothes and bandages which have been sent by the members of "Our Little Bit Society" and I have now further to thank you for the very valuable donation of 200 dollars (\$22,10.11) which the members of the Ministering Children's League have so kindly sent to the Jackanapes Society for the benefit of Soldiers' children.

The gift is a very welcome one, for though good allowances are being made to soldiers' wives, which in ordinary times would have kept them well, the case now is very different as the price of food and clothing has risen so highly.

I will take pains to spend the money in getting warm clothes, boots and blankets for those who really need them. The mothers of course spend what they have first on food, and children run about in half worn boots, till they get cold and had chilblains in the very cold and wet winter we are having. I only received the draft to-day so can only send warm thanks for it; and hope in the Dec. report to be able to say how some of it has been spent.

Your sincere and grateful.

HOBART K. EDEN.

Mrs. Capell's Working Party.

Mrs. Capell's working party has sent through Messrs. Shaw, Tones and Co. the following:

One parcel to Mrs. Leftoy, containing 15 pieces of women's and children's clothing.

Two parcels to Miss Tucker, containing \$3 pieces of Men's clothing.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An opportunity has arisen for an act of international courtesy between England and Ireland which would be in pleasant contrast to the political tension that marks their present relations, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It hinges on the romance of the late Sir Hugh Lane's collection of French pictures, which the sinking of the Lusitania may be said to have diverted from Dublin to London. Sir Hugh first offered the collection in gift to Dublin, on condition that the Corporation should provide a gallery—which, for reasons even more recent than that we are accustomed to in Irish affairs, they refused to do. The donor then assigned them in his will to the National Gallery here; shortly afterwards restored them to Dublin in a codicil, signed but not witnessed; and was lost in the Lusitania before any further measures were taken to make his final intentions valid in law. The pictures are legally the property of the National Gallery—which, moreover, has no power to alienate them without a special Act of Parliament. But a number of distinguished Irishmen and Irishwomen have besought that institution to give its consent to the pictures going to the destination which their owner desired, but omitted to secure.

We should think the English authorities concerned can have only one feeling in these circumstances, and that must be to facilitate Dublin getting its once rejected, but now valued, bequest. The National Gallery could scarcely take pride in what came to it only through a technical oversight. The whole circumstance, and especially the manner of Sir Hugh Lane's death, make an irresistible appeal to chivalry, and all Englishmen should be pleased at the chance of one transaction with Ireland which cannot be clouded and tarnished with misunderstanding.

The new Austrian Emperor has always been an unconventional sort of man, observes an exchange. On their honeymoon at the ancestral castle of Wartholz he and his bride frequently rubbed shoulders with the country folk at the local picture palace—incidentally supplying the owner with new films—and they entertained all the village officials at the castle. Once his wife lost a comb, and they stopped at a hairdresser's to buy one; and the Archduke just managed to scrape together one-and-seven-pence to pay for it. As they entered the shop, officers who were being shaved sprang to the salute and upset the little adventure. When in Vienna, even in quite recent times, the Archduke was sometimes seen wheeling his children in a perambulator.

Attention is usefully directed to the incalculable value of training in discipline even to immature boys by the death during Christmas of Mr. W.M. Gee, who founded the Oshorpe Lads' Brigade in November, 1891, and remained its secretary until his death. His organisation has sent over 250,000 post and present members to the colours, and has raised two battalions of the K.R.R., says the *Globe*. Similar statistics regarding the kindred Boys' Brigade and Boy Scouts would also show that their discipline made them useful in the early stages of the war before spies could be rounded up. These half-grown boys, to an extent which is not generally realised, served as watchers all round the coast and guards of lonely public works, such as great reservoirs, besides furnishing official messengers for countless purposes. Their boyish enjoyment of the task served to make them keener look-outs than men, and was probably the reason why they did not suffer from overstrain but positively thrived and developed in their unwonted outdoor life.

Mr. Pett Ridge told a good story against himself recently, remarks an exchange. He offered to send to a wounded soldier undergoing treatment in hospital, copies of his novels, but received the following reply: "I am getting on fairly comfortably as I am, and if you don't mind I'd rather not do anything that's likely to throw me back."

LATE MR. OTTO KONG SING.

Funeral at Happy Valley.

The funeral of the late Mr. Otto Kong Sing, whose death was reported yesterday, took place at Happy Valley last evening in the presence of a large crowd of colleagues and friends. When the cortege reached the monument it was joined by his sorrowing friends, a very large number of wreaths being placed on the hearse.

At the graveside, the service was conducted by the Rev. N. C. Pope, of St. Andrew's, Kowloon. Among those present, in addition to the family mourners, were the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), the Police Judge, (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), the Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), Messrs. Eldon Potter, F. O. Jenkin, F. B. L. Bowley, E. Davidson, Balmer Johnson, F. X. D'Almada, H. L. Denny, F. B. Mason, J. B. Gardiner, R. C. Faithfull, E. J. Griet, J. R. Wood, N. G. Nolan, A. F. Saffad, J. M. da Silva, and many fellow members of various clubs.

Among the wreaths sent were those from Sir William Rees Davies, Chief Justice; the Police Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz; Mr. E. A. Nesbit; Messrs. Eldon Potter and F. O. Jenkin; Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton; Mr. W. B. Hind; Mr. J. H. Gardiner; Messrs. F. X. D'Almada and Mason; Mr. and Mrs. Leo D'Almada; Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master; Mr. D. W. Tristram; Messrs. Holmes and Haywood; Mr. P. W. Goldring; the V. R. C.; the Phoenix Club; the Office Staff; the Kowloon Cricket Club; Messrs. Deacon, Locker, Deacon and Harrison; Mr. K. H. Woo; Mr. and Mrs. Young Hee; the officers and brethren of Zealand Lodge, No. 425 E. C.; Messrs. Denny and Bowley; Mr. A. H. Cress; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mackie; the Interpreters and Translators of the Supreme Court; Mr. J. B. Kemp; Messrs. Saffad and Silva; and Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co.'s Mess.

High Tribute Paid at Police Court.

When Mr. F. O. Jenkin, the first member of the legal profession to arrive in Court appeared at the Magistrate's this morning, Mr. J. R. Wood said he wished to refer to the death of Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who, he understood, had instructed Mr. Jenkin in a case which was to have been heard that morning. He (His Worship) felt sure that his expression of regret at the death of Mr. Otto Kong Sing, would be shared by many connected in any way with the business of the Court. Mr. Otto Kong Sing had practised in the Court for about 15 years, and he (Mr. Wood) met him quite early in his career, in connection with the land settlement in the New Territories. The deceased gentleman frequently appeared in Court, and throughout his career he maintained a reputation for fine ability and thorough straightforwardness. He brought to each case a knowledge of the facts, and a clear appreciation of the exact point or points at issue. He conducted his case without loss of time and without any attempt at display. Whether prosecuting or defending, he came there with the main object of seeing that justice was done. He (Mr. Wood) was speaking for many other persons present when he said that his personality would be greatly missed at that Court.

Mr. Jenkin said that, as a member of Mr. Otto Kong Sing's profession, and as one associated with him in his active work, he had to thank his Worship for what he had said with regard to the deceased gentleman. They would all miss him greatly. As a young practising barrister he had known Mr. Kong Sing to do for him what he had done for every young practitioner—to make him feel that he had not come out here just to waste his time. Mr. Otto Kong Sing was a straight, clean fighter, and it was a fine thing to be able to say that of any man who assisted in administering justice. Mr. Kong Sing, in his relationship to his profession, and to the members of the Bar, had observed strictly every tradition between

ALLEGED DESERTION.

Evidence Wanted From Singapore.

In the Summary Court, this morning, a case was before the Chief Justice in which the Wang Kee Firm, ship chandlers, sued the Teui Hoi Wo Firm, boarding house keepers, of Jubilee Street, for \$172. The debt was alleged to have arisen under an agreement in which defendants agreed to pay the plaintiffs any monies advanced by the plaintiffs to the defendants in respect of the firemen shipped on board the s.s. Albania, should they desert the said ship. Seven of the firemen are supposed to have deserted at Singapore.

Mr. W. B. Hind, appearing for the plaintiff, said that the case arose through the plaintiffs' agreement with Messrs. Dodwell and Co. to supply a crew for the s.s. Albania, for which ship Messrs. Dodwell and Co. were agents. One condition of the agreement was that the plaintiff should repay to Messrs. Dodwell any money advanced to any of the crew should they subsequently desert. The plaintiffs then agreed with the defendants that defendants should obtain the crew for them under a similar agreement. This the defendants did, but certain of the crew had deserted at Singapore, and the plaintiffs had had to pay Messrs. Dodwell the sum they had demanded, and plaintiffs rightly wanted to recover that sum from the defendants. He (Mr. Hind) at first thought there was evidence of desertion to be obtained in Hong Kong, but he now found that that was not so, and he wanted the case adjourned sine die, and an order for a commission at Singapore to take evidence of desertion. His whole case was based upon desertion, and he must prove it.

Defendants were informed of the step contemplated, and his Lordship made an order for evidence to be obtained from Singapore.

HORRORS IN BELGIUM.

20 Death Sentences at One Trial.

Amsterdam, Dec. 20.—The journal *Leeuwarder*, of Maasricht, states that the German court martial at Hasselt has just delivered judgment in the second espionage trial, in which 120 Belgians were concerned.

Twenty were sentenced to death and 44 to various terms of penal servitude. Eleven Belgians were shot at Hasselt on Saturday last. Sixty-four others were deported to Germany.

A third trial has been begun in which 192 prisoners are concerned.

The same journal states that young people of the villages in the south of the Belgian Province of Luxembourg have been deported in large numbers. As many as 500 were deported from ten villages in the canton of Virton, where children of 12 to 15 years of age were carried away.

Workmen in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg were also deported in large numbers on Friday and Saturday last.

It is reported that there are now in prison at Aix-la-Chapelle between 800 and 900 Belgians who have been sentenced for various offences. Among them is a child of 8 years of age, with his father, a native of France. The boy was found in possession of a letter, and condemned for this offence to 12 years, while his father incurred 15 years' penal servitude.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent at the frontier reports that many of the citizens of Ghent who were deported to the Somme front were killed or very seriously wounded by the French machine-guns during the fighting. It is added that thousands of Ghent citizens have been made to work on the Somme front, and a further 4,000 are about to be deported from Ghent.—Reuter.

solicitor and solicitor, and solicitor and counsel, and by his death they had lost one of the best types of a solicitor in this colony, one who tried to uphold these traditions.

AFFRAY ON THE WEST RIVER.

Pirates Defeat Government Troops.

Fighting on a somewhat large scale appears to have taken place just recently, at the entrance to the West River, between pirates and the Kwangtung troops, in which the latter suffered defeat. The affair took place, it is stated, at Kihoo island, which is near the Junk Fleet Entrance, and captains of West River boats are warned to keep a sharp lookout. The locality has ever been a nest of pirates, and it was close by here that the s.s. Tai On (now the Nam Hoi) was burnt, some two and a half years ago. After the Tai On outrage, the Government troops succeeded in quietening the neighbourhood for a while, but it is reported that, of late, the pirates have been growing more audacious than ever at their old headquarters.

WINTER RHEUMATISM.

The tortures of rheumatism are now disabling many. Victims of this winter malady have every reason to fear the first dull aches in the limbs and joints followed by sharp pains through the flesh and muscles; these are symptoms of poisons in the blood which will shortly develop into rheumatism at its worst.

Rheumatism is a blood disorder; it arises from poisoned blood, loaded with acids and impurities setting up inflammation in the muscles and joints. Pure, good blood dispels these drugs from the system; that is why, in cases of rheumatism, it is important to strengthen the blood supply by taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; so rheumatism's pains and stiffnesses fade away, and you acquire freedom and a feeling of health that is a transformation from your former pain.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People make new blood, purify the existing blood, and cleanse the system of all drugs which give rise to rheumatism. Medicine has no direct action on rheumatism, but these Pills renew and purify the blood. Begin a course to-day; obtain them from any dealer or send to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 68 Sechen Road, Shanghai \$1.50 for one bottle, or \$8/- for six. Free.—Sufferers should know more about the blood and its work; send a postcard to above address for the Free Health Guide.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—
Teak hatstand, writing tables, teak bookcases, blackwood overmantel, jardiniere & stools, engravings ornaments, carpets, etc., etc.
Teak extension dining table, teak sideboard with bevelled mirrors, dinner waggons, ice chest, dinner service, glassware, etc., etc.
Double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak single and double wardrobes with glass doors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, toilet crockery, Shanghai baths, etc., etc.

Also
1 Cottage Piano by Weidenlauffer.
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And
A Consignment of Household Linen comprising Damask table cloths, napkins, lace and bath towels, cotton sheets, pillow cases, cushion covers, white lace curtains, etc.

On view from Tuesday, the 6th inst.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
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DAIRY FARM NEWS.**POULTRY.**

OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONS
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ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR.—TRY THEM.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY TO-NIGHT 9.15 P.M. 9.15 P.M.

"A DAUGHTER OF THE PEOPLE."

Powerful Drama of Love,
Labour and Redemption
in FIVE Parts.

FEATURING SAURA SAWYER,
FREDERICK DE BELLEVILLE AND
ROBERT BRODERICK.

This Five Part Drama, with Photo Illustrations by Irvin Willat surrounds the life of Dell Hamilton, a beautiful Girl Operative engaged in Stillman's Cotton Mills. It is a tale of a great sacrifice, wronged innocence groping in the dark, abrupt awakening; Terrible remorse but a happy finale and is clearly interpreted by the World Film Corporation.

THEATRE.

"In View of Delays."

The Minister of the Dutch Navy has announced that, in view of the delays in obtaining war material, negotiations have been concluded by virtue of which the Department is taking over one British and one German interned submarine and is also expecting to acquire a German mine-layer.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.**NOTICE.**

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET, HONGKONG AGENCY.
THE office of this Agency has this day been removed to St. George's Building, Second Floor, Room No. 5, (Entrance from Chater Road).

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"VIYELLA" is exceptionally refined in appearance,
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IN ALL SHAPES

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E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 7th Feb., at noon. WED., 14th Feb., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....		

CUTTIA via S'pore, F'ang & Rangoon.

BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cebu.

SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	Tenshin Maru Capt. Shirai T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Capt. Takano T. 12,500	TUES., 6th Feb., at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	MON., 12th Feb., at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI.....	Anhui	4th Feb. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	Sunning	6th Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Tean		7th Feb. at noon.
HAIPHONG.....	Sungkiang	9th Feb. at 10 a.m.

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Tjikodas		1st Feb.	7th Feb.	KOBE

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are

lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

[Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships: Captain Leaving.

Haikun ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI., 2nd Feb. at 11 a.m.

Haiching ... W. C. Passmore ... TUE., 6th Feb. at 11 a.m.

Haiphong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 9th Feb. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI via Swat w Wingsang Fri., 2nd Feb. at d'light.

MANILA Yuensang | Sat., 3rd Feb. at 3 p.m. |

SHANGHAI Choyang | Sun., 4th Feb. at d'light. |

HAIPHONG Taksang | Thurs., 6th Feb. at d'light. |

SHANGHAI Kwongsang | Wed., 7th Feb. at d'light. |

SHAI Kobe & Moji Kutsang | Wed., 7th Feb. at d'light. |

MANILA Loongsang | Sat., 10th Feb. at 3 p.m. |

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, some times calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the ship tick is can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when

inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

YIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Chartered by the French. The s.s. Wata Maru, 4,400 tons d.w., formerly the British s.s. Lawada, owned by the Mural Steamship Co., Dairen, has been chartered by the French Government for one year on a round-the-world service at the rate of thirty shillings per ton dead-weight, war insurance to be borne by charterers.—"Fh'p'ng and Engineering."

Lord Inchcape and the New Merchant Service.

Lord Inchcape, at the meeting of the P. and O. Company, paid a fine tribute to the officers and men who manned the company's ship. They had displayed, he said, "all through this trying and anxious time" the greatest gallantry, and they had never uttered a murmur. The enemy might make prisoners, if they close to do so, of the captains and engineers of the steamers they sank, but that would not deter either a master or a chief engineer from continuing to go to sea. He hoped that in due time they would receive those distinctions which they had earned so well throughout the war.

A Striking Record.

In the elaborate and interesting statement concerning the affairs of the company which he made at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Lord Inchcape fully carried out the tradition in this respect associated with the name of the late Chairman, Sir Thomas Fothergill. It was a striking record, bearing in mind that in the past year half of the fleet has been in Government service during the whole time at pre-war rates. Further, four vessels have been taken over completely by the Government, and five have been lost—three by torpedoes or mines. In spite of these drawbacks the mail sailings have been regularly maintained.—"L. and C. Express."

Fire on s.s. Tashima Maru

on American Line.

On the 3rd inst. fire broke out

in one of the holds of the N.Y.K.

American Liner "Tashima

Maru," which set sail from

Yokohama on December 20

last for San Francisco, at 42°

23' N. L. and 172° 34' W. L. in the

very centre of the Pacific, on

an unknown cause. According

to an official of the Kobe Branch

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, February 1.

Belgians Drive Back Germans.

Violent Artillery Actions.

MORE GERMAN LYING.

British Government Threatens Reprisals

(Continued from Page 1.)

IN THE WEST.

Three More German Aeroplanes Destroyed.

French Successes.

THE LATE BRIGADIER GENERAL LONG

A CONTRADICTION.

AN UNWARRANTABLE ASSUMPTION

AN EDUCATIONAL PROJECT.

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

A further raising is foreshadowed.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

The Majority of the conference favoured limited female suffrage, and suggests women on the local Government register. The proposed age for eligible women is 30 to 35.

Some Great Attractions Coming.

Hongkong theatre-goers will be

of "Britain Prepared" and
Bataille, of the Somme,"
and the whole profits of
go to military charities,
they have had a marvellous
wherever they have been
and the Hongkong public
wait their production

"Germany's Defeat Is Near."

conclude peace at this
would mean the failure
the fruits of the untold
you, heroic Russian
d sailors. These trials,
more the sacred memory
noble sons of Russia who
will be
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Humphreys Estate &

generation will bless your
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NICHOLAS,

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Germany's effort to Secure

...further, and protect
...large import trade.
...an Economic
...has been highly

[The opinions expressed by course]

and much more importance at work in Gerald Anderson's Houston Bayshore Well-Being

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Conversion of Russian Treasury Bills.

It was reported that the Russian Government had approached the Japanese authorities with a request for another issue in Japan in conversion of the first issue of Russian Treasury Bills for Y.50,000,000 due on February 15 next, and this report was followed by another that the Russian authorities had proposed the issue of new Bills for no less than Y.200,000,000. The latter report is now contradicted and the first confirmed. It is stated, says the *Japan Chronicle*, that Dr. Inouye, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, is conducting negotiations concerning the proposed conversion of the first batch of old Russian Treasury Bills. Although the terms of the conversion are not yet published, the *Asahi* learns that it will be effected on the same terms as the second issue of Russian Treasury Bills—that is, at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, with an underwriting fee of 1½ per cent., and for the term of one year. It is expected that the negotiations will soon be concluded, and particulars announced shortly.

Commercial and Produce Markets.

London Dec. 20.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is 5 per cent., and discount of four months' Bank bills 5½ per cent. The Silver market has shown continued firmness, and the price of base has advanced to 36 13-16d. per oz. In the Rubber Share market the tone all round is decidedly firm. A Japanese steamer recently landed 18,000 bags of rice in Valparaiso, Chile. It is understood that a stock will be carried for the purpose of normalising the rice market there. The meetings have been held of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Guayule Rubber Company, and the Pabang Consolidated Company. The China Tea market is steady, with a little business doing in nearly all descriptions. Coffee has met with good competition at full to dearer prices. In Sugar a firm tone has prevailed, and full rates have been obtainable for all descriptions. Peppers continue to advance. Rice is quiet, but steadily held. Manila Hemp has been quiet, and prices are rather easier inclined. Plantation Rubber has experienced a sharp reaction, the price for both Standard No. 1 Crepe and Smoked Sheet being now 3s. 6d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is 3s. 3d. per lb.

Japan's Silk Trade.

"Whether peace is restored or not Japan's silk trade during 1917 will be prosperous. This is the opinion of a Japanese silk goods exporter, who adds:—"In general the trend this year will not show much change. The demand for the goods will not be affected by the continuation or the end of the war. Italy and France are the only rivals of Japan's silk industry, but the present war has put a check on their output and it will take them a long time to recuperate. The silk industry of the United States has made marked strides but the economic situation of America has raised the price of commodities and labour so that there are some drawbacks for the unlimited development of the industry. As to the demand, the advances of labour prices has raised the purchasing power of the different classes, not only in Japan, but more in the United States. Therefore, the extent of the markets has broadened. Hitherto, Japan's silk goods have not made a name in comparison with foreign goods, but the opportunity to export to many markets that have learned of the low prices and quality of our articles. If the Japanese producers will make efforts to study the American markets and their needs, they will find a vast field still undeveloped. The Japanese silk goods manufacturers have made expansion in many ways but the slump of the market last year has killed the enterprising spirit of many. They are afraid of peace and I believe the market prices will not climb to a high mark this year. They will remain at a moderate figure during the first term. If peace is

AMERICA'S WAR PROFITS.

\$70,000,000 Paid for a Month's Exports To Allies.

It cannot be said that America has done badly out of the war in a commercial sense. We have collected the American exports to the four principal Allies—the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Russia—month by month since the war began and compared them with the exports to the same countries for the six months preceding the war. Converting dollars into pounds sterling at five dollars to the pound, here are the total values of American exports to the four Allies for the last six months before the war and four completed periods of six months each since the war began:—

1914, 6 months to	June ...	\$ 75,254,000
6 months to	Dec. ...	103,912,000
1915, 6 months to	June ...	201,401,000
6 months to	Dec. ...	224,801,000
1916, 6 months to	June ...	320,139,000

Since the last half-year we have the completed returns for three months of 1916—July, August and September—and the total figure for these months alone is nearly \$194,000,000.

In September 1916 the United States exported to the four Allies \$70,000,000 worth of goods, or only \$5,000,000 less than in the whole six months period immediately preceding the war. The American exports to Russia have jumped up in value from \$44,000 in September 1914 to \$12,742,000 in September, 1916. In the case of the United Kingdom the jump in the same time is from \$8,000,000 to \$33,000,000. France is now taking from the United States regularly every month considerably more than she imported from the same quarter in a half year, and in the case of Italy the increase is just as striking.

An analysis of the figures shows that the increased exports are not accounted for, even chiefly, by the shipments of munitions, but consist of the usual articles of commerce drawn from every part of the United States.—*Daily Chronicle*.

GERMANS' ESCAPE.

Officers Wheeled to Store Shed as Waste Paper.

The two German officers, Lieutenant Anton Omentek and Lieutenant Otto Thelan, who escaped from the Holyport Detention Camp recently certainly displayed great forethought and ingenuity. It appears that the camp waste paper is collected at intervals and wheeled in barrows to a store shed, outside the grounds this work being performed by German orderlies. The officers conceived the idea of being taken to the shed as waste paper and consequently hid themselves underneath it.

By using a twig of elderwood from which the pith had been abstracted, they managed to get sufficient air in their hiding-place. The roll-call was answered by some of their comrades, so that the men were not missed. When the orderlies came to wheel out the waste paper, so natural did the bundles look that the suspicions of the armed guard in charge were not aroused.

After they had been tumbled into the store shed the door was locked by the guard and the orderlies returned to the camp with the guard. As soon as all was quiet again, the officers managed to free themselves from their respective bundles, forced the lock of the door, and thus secured their freedom. How they obtained the civilian clothes which they were wearing when arrested by Police-Constable Crook at Old Windsor shortly after midnight still remains a mystery.

restored during the year, still an advance cannot be expected. We must expect to see a temporary fluctuation but, withal, the general trend is not grave but bright.—*Exchange*.

TRIBUTES TO THE ALLIES.

Lame Peace Better than Endless Terror.

The new peace tone of the German Press grows in mystery day by day, said the *Daily Express* of December 7.—One of the most curious, and perhaps in a sense one of the most sinister features of this new campaign is its praise of England. Gifts of this kind from the Germans are even more suspect than those presents from the Greeks, the fear of which was expressed by Virgil in a phrase that will never die.

A whole page full of gifts of this kind is presented to the Allies by that normally vitriolic organ, the *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*.—Let us honestly admit that we have deceived ourselves in many things and that the course of the war has been full of surprises.

France has conducted herself in a manner contrary to anything that was expected of her; Russia, too, developed far stronger internal strength than she had been credited with. Above all, however, it was England who showed the world a new face altogether.

The adoption of military service, an unexampled sacrifice of English principles, the organisation of the munitions output, and many other things have shown that in the veins of the British people there still flows some Germanic blood, and that England is not far behind us in endurance, in valour, and in the will to sacrifice.

In one respect she is even superior, and therefore particularly dangerous to us: in the capacity for cool and calculated reasoning to the exclusion of all emotional excesses.

Like ourselves, the Briton is fighting for his existence. Like us, he must win if he does not wish to abandon all his dreams of world supremacy. That is why he has turned a deaf ear to all whisperings of peace that do not come direct from Germany, and why he is preparing for another formidable attack on us in the spring.

There remains, then, no alternative; either the slaughter has to go on almost indefinitely or the earnest desire for a reasonable peace must be expressed on our part. On the part of the enemy it would be vain to expect it, even though the existence of Europe were at stake.

The *Cologne Gazette* omits the sugar, but otherwise the mixture differs only slightly from that dispensed by the Leipzig peace-doctor:—

He who really and truly desires to make peace must talk European. That is the only language we understand and will listen to.

The peace longings of the nations can be realised to-morrow, to-day even. The useless butchery from which the Quadruple Entente still hopes to see evolved the reconstruction of Europe according to the London-Petersburg plan, can cease instantly, if only the statesmen of England, France, and Russia will see that they need but fulfil one sole stipulation which is made by Germany and her allies, but which is a truly European stipulation—that they cease from forming any aggressive coalition against us, and that to this end the sureties against future attack which the Chancellor has asked for in Germany's name, be created without more delay.

Not Viscount Grey, but the Imperial Chancellor it was who by his utterances has served the cause of peace—of that peace for which to-day every nation in Europe is pining. The Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* also wants peace, and sees in the new Hindenburg food ultimatum a means of forcing it. If it does not—well, "it will be better for us to end in terror," says Berlin, "than be menaced by terrors without end."

Mars is ruling! Who and what Mars is in Germany, everybody can see for himself. No measure is too vigorous if the War God considers it necessary. He does not heed political labels, nor care whether his deeds be called reactionary, revolutionary, tyrannic, nor anarchistic. He does not waste time thinking about nomenclature, but acts, and does not look back.

Ammunition is wanted in the first place. The bad regulation of the food question in the western districts was becoming a danger to the general production. The civilian had great difficulties in finding a solution. Mars came on the scene and simply decreed: "The munition workers want food in the first place. After they have been fed you can try to make both ends meet with what is left."

GERMAN EXHAUSTION.

Mr. Belloc on War Outlook For 1917.

In a very striking and interesting article in the issue of *Land and Water*, Mr. Hilaire Belloc reviews the conditions in which the Allies enter the year 1917. He first sets forth in detail what he describes as "the debit side," namely, our three great drawbacks: (1) Length and vulnerability of communication, (2) physical separation between East and West, and (3) confederacy as opposed to unity of control.

In this part of his article Mr. Belloc reminds the world of the military achievement of Great Britain. "The very success of that stupendous piece of creation," he says, "was an object-lesson in the separate moral qualities and separate political genius of one out of four Allies."

He then proceeds to consider what he calls "the credit side," and finds that the balance is heavily against the enemy. The Central Powers are suffering from the blockade, the absence of combined effort, and the exhaustion of effectives. In spite of unity of direction from Berlin, Austria has failed to play the part assigned her, and her failure, especially in the Trentino, has embarrassed the Prussian plans. On the other hand:

"The Alliance has elaborated, particularly in the West, a new tactical method which will win the war. It reached its perfection. It was almost created this summer. We saw it rapidly increasing in value upon the Somme as the summer proceeded. Its characteristic is the infliction by a local offensive of greater losses upon the defence by far more than the offensive suffers. We saw it gradually coming into play as the Somme operations proceeded. It was triumphant at Beaumont Hamel. We saw it in the two heavy blows which have disengaged the Verdun sector, Douaumont and Poivre Hill, the other day. The mere prisoners taken in these new blows exceeded the total casualties suffered in the delivering of them."

"For every 85 men that the enemy now has in action—using the word 'in action' to mean inclusive of the field depots and the zone of the armies, but exclusive of the militarily useless men who still draw rations and are in uniform at work of one kind or another behind the armies—the enemy sees drafts of about 20 to supply wastage between this and the late part of next summer. It is grossly insufficient. The Alliance in every part of it sees indefinitely larger reserves of human material. Even the French people are a class ahead of the German Empire and two classes ahead of the Austrians."

Our superior man-power gives us superiority in munitionment, enables Italy to hold and exhaust 25 to 30 Austrian divisions, and justifies the confidence of the Allies in the future. Mr. Belloc closes with "a political conclusion:—" "If Prussia is saved from what awaits her by any error, or even by any accident, not only our time, but generations beyond us, will be occupied in the intense preparation to resist future peril, and probably in the ultimate failure of that effort. Even those who may basely desire it will not return to the old case. No individual or group of individuals can at this stage betray civilisation without suffering in the common ruin. And if this could be true of one community more than of another, it is especially true of the community which lives through and upon the sea."

In finding a solution. Mars came on the scene and simply decreed: "The munition workers want food in the first place. After they have been fed you can try to make both ends meet with what is left."

In such a way it must be made possible to collect all available forces for the coming extreme effort. In any case it is plain that it must soon come to a final spurt. Better for us to end in terror than that we should be menaced by terrors without end. It must be hoped that a speedy peace will spare Europe this fearful experiment:

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	SA.	\$720
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	n.	\$375
North China	n.	150
Unions	n.	\$900
Yangtszes	n. ex 75	\$255

FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	n.	\$155
H. K. Fires	n.	\$375

SHIPPING.		
Douglases	b.	\$116½
Steamboats	s.	\$20½
Indos (Def.)	n.	\$13½
Indos (Pref.)	n.	\$41½
Shells	n.	106½
Ferries	s.	\$34

REFINERIES.		
Sugars	b.	\$126
Malabons	b.	\$40

MINING.		
Kailans	n.	36½
Langkats	n.	120
Raubas	s.	\$240
Tronohs	n.	31½
Urals	n.	32½

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.		
H. K. Wharves	b.	\$86½
Kowloon Docks	b.	\$128
Shai Docks	n.	187

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	n. x d.	\$93
H. K. Hotels	s.	\$114
Land Invest.	n. x d.	\$21½
H'phreys Est.	b.	\$7
K'loon Lands	s.	\$35
Shai Lands	n.	186
West Points	s. x d.	\$75

COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	n.	145
Kung Yiks	n.	13½
Shai Cottons	b.	118
Yangtzepeos	n.	15½

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Borneos	n.	\$800
China Light & P. b.	n.	\$150
Providents	b.	\$830
Dairy Farms	n.	\$25½
Green Islands	b.	\$116½
H. K. Electric	b.	\$48½
H. K. Ice Co.	n.	\$164
Ropes	n.	\$34½
Steel Foundries	n.	\$93½
Trams, Low Level	b.	\$710
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$1	
Trams, Peak, new n.	\$10	
Laundries	n.	\$31
U. Waterboats	b.	\$163½
Watsons	b.	\$62
Wm. Powells	n.	\$6
Morning Posts	n.	\$29

CORRECTED TO NOON THURSDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.		
T/T Demand	2/4½	
30 d/s.	2/4 9/16	
60 d/s.	2/4 5/8	
4 m/s.	2/4 13/16	
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	
T/T Singapore	101½	
T/T Japan	101½	
T/T India	173½ Nom.	
Demand, India	173½ Nom.	
T/T San Francisco	56½	
co & New York	136½	
T/T Java	Nom.	
T/T Marks	Nom.	
T/T France	3.30	
Demand, Paris	—	

BUYING.		
4 m/s. L/C	2/5 5/16	
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 7/16	
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 9/16	
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 9/16	
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	57½	
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.	
4 m/s. France	3.42	
6 m/s. France	3.47	
Demand, Germany	—	
Demand, New York	56½	
T/T Bombay	—	
Demand, Bombay	173½ Nom.	
T/T Calcutta	—	
Demand, Calcutta	173½ Nom.	
Demand, Manila	113	
Demand, Singapore	101½	
On Haiphong	2½ prem.	
On Saigon	2½ prem.	
On Bangkok	64½	
Sovereign	8.35 Nom.	
Gold Leaf, per oz.	49.60	
Bar Silver, per oz.	37 5/16	

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	3¾% dis.
Chinese	10	3¾% dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces		par.
Hongkong 10		par.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	3¾% dis.
Chinese	10	3¾% dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces		par.
Hongkong 10		par.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3½ per annum.
For 6 Months 4 per annum.
For 12 Months 4½ per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

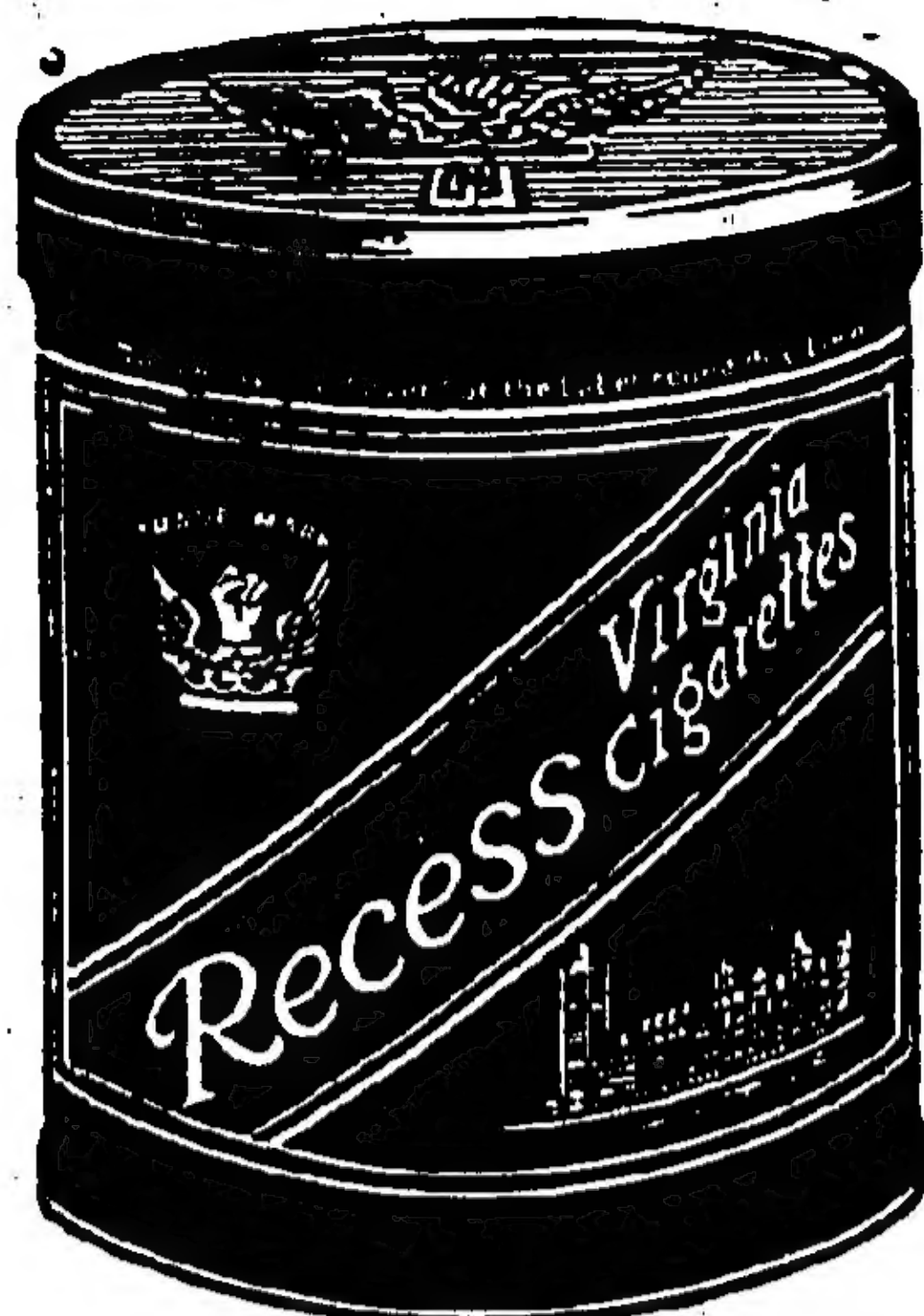
PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED. TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:		
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.	10.15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	"	10.30 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	"	10.45 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	"	11.00 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	11.15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	11.30 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	11.45 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	12.00 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	12.15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	12.30 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	12.45 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	1.00 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	1.15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	1.30 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	1.45 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	2.00 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	2.15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	2.30 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	2.45 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	3.00 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	3.15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	3.30 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	3.45 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	4.00 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	4.15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	4.30 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	4.45 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	5.00 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	5.15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	5.30 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	5.45 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	6.00 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	6.15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	6.30 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	6.45 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	7.00 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	7.15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	7.30 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	7.45 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	8.00 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	8.15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	8.30 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	8.45 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	9.00 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	9.15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	9.30 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	9.45 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10.00 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10.15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10.30 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10.45 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	11.00 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	11.15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	11.30 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	11.45 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	12.00 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	12.15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	12.30 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	12.45 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	1.00 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	1.15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	1.30 Min.
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11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	2.15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	2.30 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	2.45 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	3.00 Min.
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4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	3.30 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	3.45

NOTICES.

"RECESS"

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



MANUFACTURED BY

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE AND
GENERAL BROKER.PUBLIC AUCTION
of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTYsituate at Victoria in the Colony
of Hongkong to be sold by order
of the Mortgagees by Public
Auction onTUESDAY,
the 6th day of February, 1917,
at 3 o'clock p.m.By
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.The Property consists of:—
All that piece or parcel of
ground situate at Victoria in the
Colony of Hongkong and registered
in the Land Office as
MARINE LOT NO. 25. Together
with the messuages and premises
thereon—known as Nos. 6 and 7
Praya East and Nos. 48, 50, 52,
54, 56, 58 and 60 Queen's Road,
East Victoria aforesaid.The said premises are held for
the term of 999 years from the
9th day of July 1844 created
therein by a Crown Lease of the
said Lot dated the 14th day of
July 1882 and made between Her
late Majesty Queen Victoria of
the one part and Lee Yune Wa
of the other part subject to the
payment of the Crown Rent and to
the observance and performance
of the Lessee's covenants and
conditions therein reserved
and contained.Area 27,500 square feet or
thereabouts. Annual Cr. wn Rent
\$484 84For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
6, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Solicitors for the Vendor.or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer, Duddell Street

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquidator
to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 7th Feb-
ruary, 1917,commencing at 11 a.m.
at Messrs. Jebben & Co.'s offices,
Queen's Road Central.
A Quantity of Office Furniture
comprising:—
Teak desks and writing tables,
chairs, cupboards, showcases,
copying presses, clocks, electric
fans and lamps, etc., etc.Also
4 Steel Safes.
8 Typewriters (Underwood and
others).
1 Duplicator.
On view from Tuesday, the
6th February.Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO. LTD.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the ORDINARY
ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
this Company will be held at the
Hongkong Hotel, on SATUR-
DAY, the 10th February, 1917,
at 12 o'clock Noon, for the pur-
pose of receiving the Report of
the Directors together with a
Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1916.The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 5th February, to the
12th February, (both days in-
clusive), during which period
no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON,
General Managers.RUBBER SHARE
REPORT.PRICES BY MAIL From
SINGAPORE Dated
Jan., 19th, 1917.

Sterling Shares.

Nom. Value. Buyers. Sellers.

2/- Shares.

Allagar	2/3	2/3
Anglo-Java	4/-	6/-
Anglo-Malay	10/-	12/-
Belang Malaka	3/2	3/8
Bekoh	2/-	3/7 1/2
Bkt. Marajau	2/6	4/8
Bkt. Sambawang	2/6	3/-
Charoon (F.M.S.)	3/8	4/-
Chempul	1/6	1/10
Cicely	17/6	20/-
Cloely Pref.	18/-	21/-
Consolidated	10/-	12/6
Heawood	2/3	3/8
Kamuning Perak	2/3	4/-
Kota Tinggi	2/5	2/9
Labu (F.M.S.)	6/-	7/8
Linggi Ord.	18/-	20/-
London A.B.	6/6	7/3
Merlimau	4/6	5/6
Padang Jawa	2/6	2/-
Petaling	30/-	38/-
Perak	5/-	6/6
Port Dickson	2/4	3/-
Selangor	22/6	25/-
S'pore Para	3/-	3/6
S'pore United	2/3	2/9
Str. Settlements		
(Bertram)	4/6	5/6
Sumatra Para	6/3	7/6
United Serdang		
Sumatra	11/6	13/-
United Sumatra	6/6	7/6
United Temiang	2/10	3/3
Vallambrosa	15/3	17/9

f/- Shares.

Batu Tiga	60/-	80/-
Bkt. Rajah	130/-	150/0
Castlefield	100/-	112/6
Damansara	55/-	75/-
H'lands & L'lands	50/-	65/-
Kuala Lumpur	80/-	95/-
Landroon	40/-	45/-
Langon (Java)	45/-	50/-
Ledbury	50/-	57/6
Lumut	37/6	45/-
Malacca R.P.		
Ord.	80/-	90/-
" 7 1/2 Pref.	70/-	80/-
Nordana	21/-	23/6
Permas	28/9	35/-
Pegoh	42/6	50/-
Rambia Ord.	25/-	30/-
Rambia Pref.	24/-	30/-
Rubber Plant		
Invest.	21/-	23/6
Sapong	25/-	30/-
Seafeld	80/-	90/-
Seremban	17/6	20/-
Shelford	27/6	35/-
Sialang	60/-	70/-
S'gati Way	75/-	85/-
Tobras (Johore)	60/-	70/-
United Sna Betong	50/-	60/-

Dollar Shares.

Aloy Gajah	3.70	3.90
Ayer Kuning	1.40	1.50
Ayer Molak	2.50	2.60
Balgownie	4.60	4.80
Bkt. Jalutong	72 1/2	80
Bkt. Katil	85	95
Glenally	2.25	2.40
Joram	2.05	2.15
Jimah	1.80	1.90
Malaka Pinda	2.10	2.25
Mandai Tekong	.30	1.00
Pantai	1.90	2.00
Punggur	.80	.90
Tambalak	1.00	1.10
Ulu Pandan	.82 1/2	.92 1/2
Untd. Malacca	1.15	1.25

2/- Shares.

Kempas	7.90	8.00
Malakoff	4.70	4.85
New Serendah	4.30	4.40
Sandycroft	4.90	5.05
S'gati Bagan	3.25	3.60
Trafalgar	1.30	1.50

5/- Shares.

Ayer Panas	11.40	11.75
Ch'kat Berdang	9.10	9.50
Haytor	10.00	10.05
Kelomak	6.00	6.35 x d.
Lunas	7.00	7.30 x d.
Margui	4.85	5.10
Myalas	6.30	6.60 x d.
Poi m	17.50	18.50
Rasella	11.50	12.00
Teluk Anson	11.25	11.75

5/- Shares.

Pukit Timah	12.00	15.00
Indragiri	19.50	21.00
Pidin Bagan	8.50	4.00
Tapah	19.00	21.00

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolates.

POST OFFICE.

Particulars of outgoing and in-coming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the fastest routes.Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mo-
rocco cannot be transmitted.The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.;
Saturdays, 10 a.m. and Sheungshui.
Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Santien and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samahui and Wuchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Namtau and Sammel.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN
BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kunshuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,
6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Tamoa M., Jap. s.s. 1,328, Y. Hattayama,
31st Jan.—Bangkok, 19th Jan. Rice.
—China.

Irene, Ch. s.s. 1,358, Maclear,
31st Jan.—Chefoo 25th Jan. Gen.—
C. M. S. N. & Co.

Haidan, Chinese s.s. 1,358, Wm. Munro,
31st Jan.—Bangkok, 24th Jan. Rice.
—China.

Chinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,224, Asahi, 31st
Jan.—Karatou, 25th Jan. Coal.
—B. & S.

Choyang, Br. s.s. 1,424, Woodgett, 1st
Feb.—Weihaiwei, 27th Jan. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.

Chiyoo, Chinese s.s. 1,177, Wilks, 1st
Feb.—Shanghai, 25th Jan. Gen.—
C. M. S. N. & Co.

Siam M., Jap. s.s. 2,815, T. Miyata, 1st
Feb.—Moj, 15th Jan. Gen.—O. S. K.

Kumakata M., Jap. s.s. 774, A. Ohsa, 1st
Feb.—Bangkok, 24th Jan. Rice.
—China.

Yuenang, Br. s.s. 1,128, J. Mooney, 1st
Feb.—Manila, 27th Jan. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.

Messageries Maritimes
Insurance.

The Messageries Maritimes
announce, according to "Le
Semaphore de Marseille" that
owing to the difficulties which
they are experiencing regarding
the reshipment of goods, their
insurance facilities do not permit
them to cover the whole of these
goods against the risk of fire.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at 12.12.—No return from
Japanese stations. Pressure has in-
creased slightly over N.E. and S.W.
China, and increased slightly over
Formosa. It is nearly stationary else-
where.

The anticyclone is probably central
between Shanghai and Weihaiwei.
Fresh to moderate monsoon indicated
over the Ch. Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches,
against an average of 1.61 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	N.E. wind, strong to moderate; fine.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. wind, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	E. wind, moderate.

China Coast Meteorological Register,
February 1, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Dilution.	Forecast.	Weather.
Vostock	5a	30.04	4	n	60		
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kobe							
Yokohama							
Osaka							
Naha							
Lahaina							
Bonin Is.							
Chaofoo	6a	30.23	24	87	nw	42	
Weihaiwei							
Yantai							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai							
Outditch							
Sharp P.							
Amoy	5a	30.19	50	58	n	10	
Swatow	5a	30.12	45	63	n	10	
Taihook	5a	30.17	43	58	n	20	
Taihu		3.10	41				
Tainan		30.16	45				
Koshun		30.02	61				
Poore		30.08	55				
Canton	6a	30.15	48	85	n	20	
H'kong		30.12	55	65	n	40	
Gap Rock		30.12	55	77	nne	20	
Wanchow	5a						
Fakho							
Holbow							
Phuilen	7a	30.06	55	56	nne	40	
Tonrae		29.99	63		nw	30	
Cl. St. J.		29.85	68		n	40	
Asari	6	29.95	68	95	n	40	
Dagupan		29.81	68	94	n	30	
Manila		29.84	73	91	n	00	
Laguna		29.81	73	96	n	20	
Tecolaban		29.80	73	94	n	00	
Hollo		29.79	73	98	n	20	
Surigao		29.78	73	99	n	20	
Lapuan		29.74	77	94	n	40	

RAIDO-TELEGRAM.

†Tjiboda 6 30.04 70 nne 50

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 1, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees

Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-

ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees

Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation

the humidity of air saturated with mois-

ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort

Scale.

6 State of Weather, by blue sky, or de-

tached cloud, or drizzling rain, fog, or

gloom, hail, lightning, or overcast, or

peaking showers, or squally, or rain, or snow,

or thunder, or visibility, or dew wet.

† 20.37 N. 116.10 E.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

Barometer 30.10 30.19 30.10

Temperature 64 55 61

Humidity 56 65 61

Wind Direction W E E

Force 2 5 4

Weather b b b

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest temp. at Temperature on the 31st 4

Lowest 10.51 10.51 10.51

H.K. Observatory, February 1, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1917.

7th and 8th Episodes of

"GREED."

'THE GREAT WAR.'

"PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE."

"CUSTOMS OF THE ANAMESE."

Comics:—

"THE BEAR SKIN."

"A VAGUE SUSPICION."

THURSDAY, 1st February, By Special Request.

The Magnificent Drama (5 parts.)

"THE DAUGHTER OF THE PEOPLE."

FRIDAY, 2nd, 5th and 10th the Episodes of the

"IRON CLAW."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!